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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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One year 3 "

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All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 641 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we endeavor to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.THIS PAPER
may be found on
Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.,
New York. In
Intrants may be
made for it in
NEW YORK.

The New York Assembly on the 11th inst., defeated the woman's suffrage bill.

The New York City Board of Trade are alarmed at the rapid increase our city is making in the grain trade.

The Democrats are in ecstasies over the prospects of a permanent rupture between the President and Senator Conkling.

Col. Robert Harlan's mare, Virginia, won the second race of a mile and half at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th inst.

It is proposed to build the Denslope Canal with colored labor from the Gulf States. Here is a splendid opportunity for our idle politicians to find employment.

BAPTISM.—At the Jesuit's Church, on the 11th inst., Father Dufour baptized Charles Brusle Allain, son of our distinguished friend, Hon. T. T. Allain. Miss Ida V. Coleman and T. T. Allain Jr. were the sponsors. We wish the young Christian a bon voyage in life.

Washington City can now boast of three colored newspapers. The People's Advocate, Sunday Item, and New South. The two latter recently made their appearance among our exchanges. They present evidences of ability and energy and we wish them success.

The paragraph in the Washington letter, by "Nesby", relative to the school marm having created the impression in this city that one of the Miss Summerville's was the person referred to as being "noted for her talents as an elocutionist," we deem it an imperative duty to disabuse the public of such an impression. She was not the lady referred to.

In another column will be found a communication from Baton Rouge relative to the decoration of Federal Soldiers graves. It will be found interesting reading, no doubt, to those who are so sensitive about color-line when colored Republicans ask for a fair distribution of the Federal Offices. It seems as if our white brethren have drawn the color-line up there in the what ought to be, sacred service of honoring the Union dead. Truly the ruling passion with these people is strong indeed.

WE PROTEST.

The special mission of the LOUISIANIAN is to look after the welfare of the colored people; but while this is true, it is also undeniable that, it has never been indifferent to the interests of the State. At the risk of unpopularity among and abandonment by many of those whose friendship it prizes, the LOUISIANIAN early acquiesced in the establishment of the Nicholls Government and advised the people to do the same. It was our firm belief that with their restoration to power our white fellow-citizens would lay aside their prejudices and deal honestly and fairly with their colored brethren; and for a time it did seem as if we were not mistaken. In nearly every department of the State government the colored element were recognized. In the Educational Department their recognition was honorable and fair. The State Board, the City Board, and every Parish Board, of Education had colored men upon them; and this satisfactory condition of things continued until the abolition of the Nicholls government.

Ever since the close of the war a practice has obtained of saddling upon the Southern States political dead-beats from other States to the exclusion of good men of our own. The adoption of Senator Kellogg's resolution will expose and probably correct this abuse, and Mr. Brown's amendment will enable colored Republicans to see just how much of the honors and emoluments are meted out to them by the men they help to vote into office. Press your resolution Senator!

A HANDSOME PAPER.

The ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC News for May is before us, looking handsomer, if possible, than any of the preceding issues. Since its change of publishers last January, this magazine has improved with each succeeding number. The present issue of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC News is overflowing with handsome engravings and interesting and instructive matter.

The colored people constitute more than half of the population of the State; they are the very bone and sinew of its wealth producing labor; and by every rule of equity and justice are entitled to representation on the Boards of Directors of the public schools in this city and in the parishes. They cannot rest quietly under this unjust discrimination in a matter of such vital interest. In their behalf the LOUISIANIAN enters its protest against the great wrong and calls upon Gov. Wiltz and his colleagues in authority to right it at once. Of the vote which elevated these gentlemen to authority, it is claimed, a large number were cast by colored men, and it may be in the cycles of time that these same votes may be needed again. Look to it gentlemen that your unfair treatment do not estrange them from you forever.

THE SO-CALLED COLORED SCHOOLS.

THE DECORATION OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS GRAVES.

Baton Rouge, May 10, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR.—The time draws near for the decoration of the graves of our honored dead soldiers who gave their lives to save these United States from destruction. It promises to be a failure because a handful of white ex-Union Soldiers residing in this parish numbering not more than thirty have organized a Memorial Association from which they have excluded not less than two thousand ex-Union Soldiers on account of their color and condition. Did not the colored soldiers in the United States army fight blood and die as bravely as their white brethren? Of course they did. Why then should this unjust discrimination be made between the white and colored surviving ex-soldiers?

Many of the dead colored soldiers are buried in the National Cemetery near this city, yet the colored ex-soldiers are to have nothing to say in the arrangements for the coming decoration day, nor in the selection of the orator of the day.

Heretofore the white ex-Federal soldiers, colored ex-Federal Soldiers and all the colored societies and organizations in the parish and adjacent country united together and made a grand display and they always selected an orator who sympathized with all Union dead and the cause for which they laid down their lives; but the coming decoration this will not be the case. Why? Because this handful of white ex-Federal Soldiers, who carry water

It would be vain for us to attempt to describe this immense structure in the space allotted. Before going to the Secretaries office we visited the Library and registered our names. It is decorated with many valuable

on both shoulders and want all the positions in the gift of the Federal government have drawn the color-line. They have also selected Col. Oros, of East Feliciana, an ex-Confederate, as orator of the day. I don't think the Confederate Memorial Association would have done such a thing. They would have selected a speaker in sympathy with their lost cause.

Very respectfully,
Ex-Sergeant Co. C. 73d
U. S. C. Infantry.

CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINGTON EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

After the conclusion of Judge Dumont's excellent remarks Mr. James M. Vance, acting secretary of the delegation was called upon to read the Address. Mr. Vance's style of reading, and the particular emphasis given to the most important points of the Address was admirable and commanded the attention of all present, especially that of the President. Mr. Vance was highly complimented for his rhetorical ability which was appreciated by the entire delegation.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Address, the President received the document and said: "Gentlemen, I am highly pleased and interested in the sentiments enunciated by your spokesman and the able paper presented. It is gratifying to know that your people are making such rapid progress and that you are so deeply interested in the material interests of your State. It is commendable in you to be especially interested in the educational interest of your people, and as I have always said, the education of a people is essential to their welfare and progress. I am glad to learn of the institution of learning, spoken of in your Address, located at Baton Rouge, I shall give it my special attention. If established under a congressional grant, all citizens must enjoy alike its benefits. I would be glad if you would give me some specific data relative to this institution. In the near future I shall give Louisiana affairs my serious attention, and I shall do all in my power to secure to you all of your rights under the constitution and laws."

After the above remarks a pleasant and general conversation was indulged in for a short time, and the delegation took its leave of the President, feeling gratified as to the results of their mission. It was amusing to see the exaggerated remarks in many of our papers relative to the treatment of the delegation. I can venture to say that no delegation ever visited the White House, who was better received, or more kindly treated by any President than this delegation.

The conduct of President Garfield toward the Louisiana delegation has placed him high up in the estimation of our people and we believe him to be a safe custodian of our rights. On leaving the White House we proceed to the

STATE DEPARTMENT

This is a magnificent building, the finest in Washington, we believe it to be the finest in the United States. The order of architecture is grand and imposing, massive columns adorn the four fronts of the building, comprising the Doric, the Ionic and the Composite, in fact almost every variety of architecture that one can imagine. In this spacious structure, is located the State, the War, and the Navy departments. Louisiana being represented in the Navy Department by our distinguished fellow-citizen Mr. Hunt, as secretary of the Navy. We immediately sought his department. In ascending the lofty and beautiful stairway delegate Ladd called our attention to the beautiful surroundings, and costly decorations. The sparkling brightness and perfect cleanliness of the marble checked floor, the gold gilded cornices, massive doors, and peculiar gas fittings giving the building the appearance of a palace rather than that of a public building.

It would be vain for us to attempt to describe this immense structure in the space allotted. Before going to the Secretaries office we visited the Library and registered our names. It is decorated with many valuable

and costly paintings and contains the choicest collection of books and literature in the country. From thence we proceeded direct to the Secretary's office. We were admitted immediately upon the presentation of our cards and found Secretary Hunt seated at a beautiful desk in a spacious room beautifully furnished, with his assistant driving away indicating a rapid dispatch of business.

The Secretary gave us a very cordial reception and offered his services to the delegation. He stated that he was pleased to meet us, and learn of the needs and condition of our State, and held himself in readiness to do all in his power to enhance the interest of all classes in the State. After congratulating the Secretary upon his appointment and presenting to him, through Judge Dumont, the unanimous endorsement and congratulations not only of the delegation, but of the Republican party of the State, we spoke to colored Republicans who were the bone and sinew of the party. Secretary Hunt said he appreciated the fidelity of the colored people of Louisiana to republican principles. The campaign of 1876, when he was a candidate for Attorney General of the State, convinced him of the sacrifices made by them to stand by the party. He thought with the delegation that the representation given to colored republicans should be increased in heads of departments. At present they had only the Naval Office, and were entitled to two more at least; he would therefore do all in his power to bring about the result. Judge Dumont then introduced the claim of Judge Gla, who had been largely endorsed for the position of Surveyor General of the State, and solicited his support. The Secretary listened attentively, he said that he knew Judge Gla to be a consistent and worthy republican, and he would like to do all in his power for him, but he was already committed to his friend Brewster and felt bound to stand by him; the delegation urging Judge Gla's claims Secretary Hunt said, he would not go back on his friend, but as the delegation desired him to do so, he would say to Secretary Kirkwood that the colored republicans of Louisiana through the delegation requested Judge Gla's appointment to the position, but he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he would stand by his friend. He assured Judge Dumont, that without his solicitation, there should be an applicant for the Naval Office, that he would take the very same position and stand by his friend Dumont. This ended the colloquy, it being definitely understood that secretary Hunt was not the man to go back on a friend.

After a pleasant chat the delegation left highly pleased with the visit to the secretary, save our non-success in Judge Gla's matter, and directed our steps toward the Cochran Art Gallery. (Continued.)

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Subjoined will be found a communication which needs no explanation. It evinces the kind of spirit which should animate our people all over the State. If we had one half of the support which our people are capable of giving and ought to give to the LOUISIANIAN we would make it still more worthy of their admiration and support:

DEAR EDITOR—Your able and well edited paper the LOUISIANIAN is rapidly gaining in public favor in the upper part of our parish. Being a constant reader of your bold and aggressive weekly paper since its reappearance, a regular subscriber, and recognizing the need of such an able public protector for our race. I have determined this day to do all that is in my power to further its interest.

HOMER M. CHARLES.
St. Bernard Parish, May 3d, 1881.

Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, April 6, 1881.

TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE
respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 6917, A. S. payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the unpaid. B. T. WALSH, Administrator of Finance.

EDUCATIONAL.

Short articles on Educational topics solicited.

THE PUNISHMENT OF PUPILS IN SCHOOL.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION.

As to punishment, as with all other work in education, it can never be abstractly determined beforehand, but it must be regulated with a view to the individual pupil and his peculiar circumstances.

What it shall be, and how and when administered, are problems which call for great ingenuity and tact on the part of the educator. It must never be forgotten that punishments vary in intensity at the will of the educator. He fixes the standard by which they are measured in the child's mind. Whipping is actual physical pain, and an evil in itself to the child. But there are many other punishments which involve no physical pain, and the intensity of which, as felt by the child, varies according to an artificial standard in different schools.

"To sit under the clock" was a great punishment in one of our public schools—not that the seat was not perfectly comfortable, but that one was never sent there to sit unless for some grave misdemeanor. The teacher has the matter in his own hands, and it is well to remember this and to grade his punishments with much caution, so as to make all pass for their full value.

In some schools even suspension is so common that it does not seem to the pupil a very bad thing. "Familiarity breeds contempt," and frequency implies familiarity. A punishment seldom resorted to will always seem to the pupil to be severe. As we weaken, and in fact bankrupt, language by an inordinate use of superlatives, so, also, do we weaken any punishment by its frequent repetition. Economy of resources should be always practiced.

In similar cases, hitherto, the decision has been in the other direction, for the reason that it has been next to impossible to establish the fact that the exclusion of men from juries was on account of color.

In the Rives case of Virginia the court met with this difficulty and rendered a decision accordingly.

The laws of Delaware require the jury service to qualified voters, and though the constitution adopted many years ago restricted suffrage to white citizens, it has been held by the courts of that state that the fifteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution repealed that restriction or rather rendered it null and void. Chief Justice Waite and Judge Field dissented from the court's opinion, substantially on the ground that the fact that the exclusion of colored men from the juries which indicted and convicted the prisoner was not positively shown to be on account of race. One effect of this decision will probably be to more firmly secure to the colored man his right of jury service and to prevent, hereafter, in any part of the country, resorts to technicalities to exclude him from the service.

The Huntsville Gazette submits the following timely suggestions on an evil of entirely too frequent occurrence in the South:

Hanging people by mobs seems to be on the increase. Every week reports of deaths by this irresponsible power are telegraphed from some section of the country. That the victims are generally Negroes is significant. They are taken out, sometimes two and more at a time, and without Judge or Jury, or any warning to make preparation for the world beyond, are violently put to death. But a few days ago a woman fell a victim to the ruthless power. What safety is there for the life of the innocent if this terrible business continues? If there is a regularly appointed department of the government paid for by the people for the investigation and punishment of crimes, then in the name of justice, let the law have its course. This mob law should be stopped. Tennessee has just aroused itself to action against it. It has passed a law which provides that Sheriffs allowing prisoners to be taken from their custody and lynched shall therefore be deprived of their office. We will without doubt hear of less hangings from Tennessee. When such officers find it necessary for self interest to protect the rights of prisoners placed in their charge they will be more vigorous in the discharge of their duty.

(2) To punish a pupil by isolation is to remove him temporarily from the society of his fellows. The boy or girl thus cut off from companionship, and forced to think only of himself, begins to understand how helpless he is in such a position. Time passes wearily, and he is soon eager to return to the companionship of parents, brothers and sisters, teachers and fellow-students.

But to leave a child entirely by himself, without any supervision, and perhaps in a dark room, is wrong as to leave two or three together without supervision. It often

happens when they are kept after school by themselves that they give the freest rein to their childish wantonness, and commit the wildest pranks.

(3) Shutting children up in this way does not touch their sense of honor, and the punishment is soon forgotten, because it relates only to certain particular phases of their behavior. But it is quite different when the pupil is isolated from his fellows on the ground that by his conduct he has violated the very principles which make civilization possible, and is therefore, no longer a proper member of it. This is a punishment which touches his sense of honor, for honor is the recognition of the individual by others as their equal, and by his error, or by his crime, he has forfeited his right to be their equal, their peer, and has thus severed himself from them.

The separation from them is thus only the external form of the real separation which he himself has brought to pass within his soul, and which his wrong-doing has only made clearly visible. This kind of punishment, thus touching the whole character of the youth and not easily forgotten, should be administered with the greatest caution lest a permanent loss of self-respect follow. When we think our wrongdoing to be eternal in its effects, we lose all power of effort for our own improvement.—Rosencranz's Pedagogical System.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Washington Evening Star commenting on the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to colored jurors in Delaware says:

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday reversing the sentence of a state court of Delaware passed upon a colored man convicted of rape, because colored men were excluded from the juries, will no doubt fix a precedent which will guide courts hereafter in determining cases of this character.

In similar cases, hitherto, the decision has been in the other direction, for the reason that it has been next to impossible to establish the fact that the exclusion of men from juries was on account of color.

In the Rives case of Virginia the court met with this difficulty and rendered a decision accordingly. The laws of Delaware require the jury service to qualified voters, and though the constitution adopted many years ago restricted suffrage to white citizens, it has been held by the courts of that state that the fifteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution repealed that restriction or rather rendered it null and void. Chief Justice Waite and Judge Field dissented from the court's opinion, substantially on the ground that the fact that the exclusion of colored men from the juries which indicted and convicted the prisoner was not positively shown to be on account of race. One effect of this decision will probably be to more firmly secure to the colored man his right of jury service and to prevent, hereafter, in any part of the country, resorts to technicalities to exclude him from the service.

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1881.

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M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE

A. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA



OFFICERS: 1881.

M. W. —Calvin F. Ladd, Grand Master.

B. W. —R. H. Taylor, Dept. Gr. Master.

Jno. G. Lewis, Grand Senior Warden.

J. B. Gandy, Grand Junior Warden.

Wm. Mulford, Grand Treasurer.

A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary.

J. Henry Burch, Grand Lecturer.

J. W. —Grand Orator.

J. B. V. Thomas, Chaplain.

Chas. A. Cripps, Grand Organist.

J. E. Trosclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.

Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon.

Sterling Barrow, Sr. Steward.

Louis Vinet, Jr. Steward.

Ed. J. Holmes, Gr. M. of Ceremonies.

Isidore Riers, Grand Marshal.

Jno. A. Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.

J. V. Labostre, Gr. Sword Bearer.

R. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.

Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I

Issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to

Mr. M. A. Dauphin, of M. A. Dauphin,

Secretary or Gr. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box

692 and 329 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at

whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against

me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the

Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of

the State of Louisiana, that he has com-

plied with all the legal requirements of

that State, and other evidence, and not

being satisfied from the evidence submitted

to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged

in conducting a scheme or device for

obtaining money through the mails by

means of false and fraudulent pretenses,

representations and promises, I hereby

order and direct the suspension of

said order and further refer to said Dauphin

until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881.

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING.

CLASS F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE \$100,000

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE 50,000

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE 20,000

One Prize to every nine tickets.

11,279 Prizes, all amounting to

522,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$10 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$100,000 \$100,000

1 Prize of 50,000 50,000

1 Prize of 20,000 20,000

2 Prizes of 10,000 20,000

4 Prizes of 5,000 20,000

20 Prizes of 1,000 20,000

50 Prizes of 500 25,000

100 Prizes of 300 30,000

200 Prizes of 200 40,000

600 Prizes of 100 60,000

10,000 Prizes of 10